NEW YORK HERALD.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT, PROPRIETOR AND EDITOR.

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AMUSEMENTS THIS SUBBING.

AGADEMY OF MUSIC-Fourteenth street-Italian OPERA

BROADWAY THEATER, Broadway-Darry O'DONNALD-PATIENCE AND PERSEVERANCE-THE ROUGH DIAMOND-lain BROOM MAKER.

MIBLO'S GARDEN, Broadway - Young BENGLES ON THE BOWERY TWEATER. Sowery-IRISH LION-DURN SA

BURTON'S THEATRE. Chambers street. PARIS AND LON-

WAULACK'S THRATEE Breadway-Cartain or THE

LAURA KERNE'S VARIETIES, Breadway-Diane, OR BARDE NOT BEARTS-MY WIFE'S MIRHOR. BROADWAY VARIETIES, 472 Broadway-THE HAIAD COMEN, BY THE WOOD & MARCH PUVENILE COMEDIANS.

WOOD'S MINSTRELS, 444 Broadway-Etmorias Min-

EMPIRE HALL, 596 Broadway-Fableaus by THE CELE-

DOBBELDORP GALLERY, 497 Broadway-Valuation TABERNACLE, Brosdway. - Vocal and Instrumental

New York, Friday, May 16, 1856.

The News.

The Asia, from Liverpool 3rd instant, arrived below last night. There is no political news of im. portance. Consols are quoted at 923. Flour was armer. Cotton dull, with a declining tendency on some descriptions.

The proceedings of the United States Senate vesterday were of the highest importance. A message was received from the President relative to the general condition of Central America and the routes of transit between the Atlantic and Pacific oceans He says that a small body of individuals, invited to Nicaragua by the democratic party of that country, had apparently put an end to the struggle which had existed there during the past ten years. The new government exercises the actual power, and we do not go behind the fact to investigate the ques. tion of legitimacy, nor do we inquire into the causes which led to the change of government, M, therefore, when the Nicaraguan Minister-Col-French-came here a few months ago, the facts now presented had existed, he must have been received Another has now presented himself and been reseived, satisfactory evidence existing that he represented a government de facto and de jure. Numer one considerations of interest are advanced in the message with reference to the propriety of his re. ception, and additional measures are suggested for the security of transit across the Isthmus. An animated debate ensued upon the reading of the mes. sage, in which Mr. Crittenden said that in one week's time the country would be agitated from one end to the other on this subject, and it might result in our being involved in a war. A synopsis of the documents is given under the telegraphic head.

In the House a proposition directing the Judiciary Committee to inquire and report what if any action should be taken with reference to the death of Thomas Keating at the hands of Mr. Herbert, was laid on the table-79 to 70.

The steam frigate Susquehanna sailed yesterday from Philadelphia for San Juan del Norte. Capt Sands commands her, and carries out important desnatches to Colonel Wheeler, our Minister at Granada. In the course of a fortnight there will be in the har. bor of San Juan the steamers Susquehanna, Fuiton and Merrimac, and the frigate Potomac. The sloop of-war St. Mary's, now at Panama, will remain there as long as her presence is deemed necessary for our interests in that quarter.

By the arrival of the Empire City at New Orleans we have news from California, Oregon and Washton Territories, New Granada and Nicaragua. There is nothing important from San Francisco The markets were quiet. Nine ships from Atlantic ports had arrived during the fortnight previous to the 21st nit. In the Territories the Indian war continued, the battles generally resulting in favor of the whites, although in one engagement at Rogue river the regulars were defeated with a loss of twenty eight killed. The authorities of New Granada and the commander of the sloop-of-war St. Mary's were still in active correspondence respecting the Panama massacre. There is a report from Nicaragua that Schlessinger had been captured and condemned to be shot. The George Law is now on the way to this port from Aspinwall, with \$2,000,000 in treasure and the semi-monthly mails. She will probably arrive to day, when we shall be enabled to present to our readers the details of the news, of which we have received but a brief summary by telegraph.

We publish this morning a full report of the meeting held vesterday at the Corn Exchange for the relief of the starving people of the Cape de Verds. A letter from the Bishop of those islands, giving an account of the sufferings of the inhabitants, was read by Lieutenant Bartlett, whose remarks will be read with interest. Over five thousand dollars has, we understand, been already contributed, and the committee will gladly receive any assistance that may be sent in the form of breadstuffs, and pay for the transportation from any part of the country. We think, however, if marked "for the Cape de Verd Islands," the railroads and canals would pass

it free.
The General Assemblies of the Old and New School Presbyterian Church met simultaneously in this city yesterday. We give reports of their proelsewhere. The Old School division now embraces one more Presbytery than the whole

church did at the separation, nineteen years ago. In another column will be found the address of the committee appointed by the Canal street mass meeting to raise means in aid of General Walker's army, which no doubt will be heartly responded to. A public meeting is to be held next week to approve of the course of the administration in recognizing

the existing Nicaraguan government. The Minister resident of the United States at Stockholm, Sweden funder date of the 17th ultimo, informs the State Department at Washington that the term of the Swedish decree permitting the importation into Sweden of breadstuffs and other articles of food until the 31st instant, has been extended by special decree until the 1st of January, 1857.

The telegraphic report of the proceedings of the caucus of the nigger worshippers of the Connecticut Legislature, on the question of the United States Senatorship, published in yesterday's HERALD, was incorrect. Mr. Dutton received no votes. The se, cond informal ballot stood:-Gilette, 16; Baldwin,

5: Cleveland, 2: Dixon, 1. Yesterday was resumed before the special committee of the Councilmen the investigation into the charge of corruption brought against the Councilmen Committee on Streets, for an alleged attempt to extort money from property owners interested in the widening of Reade street. A report of the further evidence taken in the case, as given else where, is decidedly rich, showing a vein of un satisfactory responses not unlike the Matsel investigation. Thus far the members of the Councilmen are unaffected by the evidence. A certain Mr. Augustus Wood, of the identity of whom no testimony appears, is the only party besides Mr. Nims

the City Librarian, standing tainted.

came up yesterday before the Aldermen's Committee on Lands and Piaces. Mr. White, the receiver, gave notice that he should submit to the Board of Aldermen this evening an application for an extension of the lease. The present lease expires next January. The cotton market yesterday was tame, as dealers were disposed to await the receipt of later foreign news, due by the Asia. The sales embraced about 1,000 bales, in transitu, and 500 a 600 do., on the spot, without quotable change in prices. The advance in freights checked the export demand for flour, while there was a tair demand from the home trade, and prices continued steady. Wheat was less active, and prices unchanged. Corn was somewhat less plenty. Damaged and distilling lots ranged from 46c a 53c., and for Eastern shipment 56c. a 57c.; prime yellow was at 58 c., and prime white at 60c. Rye firm. Pork was heavy, with sales at \$19, and some retail lots at \$19 374. Sugars were tolerably active, with sales of about 1,200 a 1,500 hhds. Cuba muscovado and 145 boxes brown Havana at prices given in another column. The auction sale of Rio coffee yesterday, especially the medium and lower grades, exhibited about a quarter of a cent decline. The prime lots sold without quotable change in prices. The government Java excited spirited bidding, and went off at Freights continued firm, though with less daing Shippers were disposed to await the receipt of the Asia's news. To Liverpool grain and flour were taken at the full rates of yesterday.

The Central American Estanglement-4 Sop for Buncombe and a Stop to Crampton. The near approach of the Cincinnati Convention, and the self-evident exigencies of the case, are driving our desperate administration to the most desperate extremities, in the delusive hope of thus picking up, here and there. the necessary capital from Buncombe to se-

cure the democratic jugglers nomination.

The gracious recognition and reception of Padre Viid on Wednesday, as the ambassador of the bone fide government of Nicaragua, was nothing more than a sop for Buncombe. International duty-international courtesygovernmental poricy had nothing to do with it. It was purely the trick of a desperate player for the Cincinnati Capventien. But we reit has come too late. The Walker government was as firmly established when Colonel Parker H. French reported himself to Marcy, as it is now, if not a little more so. Nothing whatever has transpired, within Nicaragua or outside of Nicaragua, since the repeated refusals of Marcy to recognise the Walker government in the person of French, to give a stronger coloring of validity or solidity to Walker's establishment than it possessed when French was driven from Washington.

Presidents and premiers, however, like many other men, are wiser to day than they were yesterday. They live and learn. The late peeches of Senators Douglas and Weller in behalf of the Walker movement, appear to have opened the eyes of Mr. Pierce to a great flaw in his arrangements for Cincinnati. The speech of Soulé at New Orleans has left no doubt upon the subject. The Walker movement has the sympathy of a large portion of our people, especially of the Southwest. The Little Giant must not have the monopoly of that capital at Cincinnati. That gun must be spiked. The reception of Padre Vijil, a Catholic, will have a splendid effect among the Catholic "manifest destiny" democracy of Louisiana and their delegation to the convention. Marcy protests, threatens, talks of coasistency; but for once the Premier must givway, or relinquish his eight thousand a year. At such a crisis, and upon such an issue, he can be spared. Such, we believe, is the true solution of the reception of Padre Vijil.

The next question in this connection is, w !! Padre Vijil be able to control the balance of power among the Cincinnati jugglers? We hardly think it necessary to dicuss the probable effect of his reception in reference to the perpetuation of the Walker government. because we believe that matter forms no part of the present policy of the administration. It is acting for Cincinnati, and not for Nicaragua; for Buncombe, and not for Walker. But, should Buncombe, on the motion of Douglas, or Weller, or Clingman, peremptorily require a proclamation of war against Costa Rica, or a suspension of the neutrality laws, Marcy may be again reduced to the alternative of acquiescence or resignation. In the critical extremity to which Mr. Pierce has been brought by the Buchanan movement, we must not stop at half way measures. Should the reception of Vijil be a sufficient sop for Buncombe and Young America, our prudent President will stop there; but should the Little Giant demand more, more must be conceded. Meantime we await with some interest the protest of Senor Marcoleta

to the diplomatic corps, against the reception. The most important development of the day in this Central American entanglement is the question of verscity pending between Mr. Clayton and Mr. Crampton. The latter says that the former has repeatedly, from time to time, admitted the right of England to the possession of the Bay Islands, which flank the State of Honduras. Mr. Clayton indignantly says that he never, on any occasion, has said any such thing; but he has, over and over again, reiterated his opinion and his position to be, in the treaty and since the treaty, that England has no sort of claim to the possession

of the said Bay Islands. Was there ever such an unfortunate international agreement as this Clayton-Bulwer treaty? From the day that it was brought into the Senate, under Taylor's administration, down to this day, the negotiator of that treaty on our part, has scarcely been allowed a month of repose. He has been kept busy in explanations and protestations. His speeches in the Senate alone, in vindication of his action upon, and interpretation of. that treaty, would make a large volume. Yet our readers will remember that while the treaty was under consideration, six years ago, and that after its ratification, from time to time this very question of a confidential "annex," codicil, or qualification, between Mr. Clayton and Mr. Bulwer, vitiating the whole intent the convention on the question of coloniz tion, has been a subject of discussion, and with very unsatisfactory results, from 1850 down to

We presume that the misunderstanding between Mesers. Clayton and Crampton rests upon some extra-diplomatic conversations and some vague informal concurrence of opinion. meaning nothing with Mr. Clayton, but embodying, and designed to embody, the pith of the whole question in the interpretation of Sir Henry Bulwer, of his government, and his successor at Washington. The treaty was but a humbug at best. We declared, at the time of its original publication, that it was but a nestegg for more serious difficulties than those which it had attempted to remedy. It has so turned out. It has received no sort of respect

with the utmost contempt whenever her policy required it; and with all the voluminous protes-tations and explanations of Mr. Clayton, of the last six years, there is still something of an unsatisfactory mystery hanging about the thing like the shirt of Nessus, or like a strong net enveloping the body of a jackass.

Altogether, the urgent necessities of Mr. Pierce in reference to the Cincinnati Convention are pushing him into complications in this Central American business which otherwise he would not have the hardihood to confront. But the Cincinnati nomination is worth the risk of unsettling our commercial and financial relations with England and France, especially when, after the Cincinnati Convention, the administration will be perfectly free to back out. Perhaps this consideration may have quieted the fears of Marcy in consenting to the warlike programme for the 30th of June. Who knows?

the Cendition of Our Republic-Fiddling

While Rome is Burning. Our readers cannot have forgotten that me morable incident in history which illustrated the utter heartlessness of a Roman Emperor. who amused himself with an instrument o music while the bouses of his people were in flames, and their household gods were irreverently forced into the streets. It is by no means a solitary example of the heartlessness and cruelty of princes and rulers, or of the selfishness and want of sympathy they so generally display towards those over whom they bear sway. When, on the contrary, we find that historical rarmy, a good and wise governor of men, we revers his memory, we study his character, we immortalize his name. Yet the greater number of the great have wielded power with but little virtue or grace, and civilization, which has submitted to voluntary and constant subjection for the sake of order and security, has reaped but tears and sor-

row from the unworthy masters it has obeyed. Nor can we flatter ourselves that our own epublican institutions import much greater purity to our public men, or always animate them with virtue in the discharge of their public duties. It is a melancholy fact that we have no monopoly of integrity in our own country, if we judge from the management of its affairs. If we wish to know the true cause of the advocacy of a public law, we have too often to look under the table of the committees who may have it in charge. There we shall find some sordid politician, who lies perdu, waiting for a contract or a snug place, the real object of the scheme by which legislation is to be bamboozled. Is a foreign town bomharded and set on fire? Some miserable stockobbing speculator has befuddled the administration with his quodlibets and quidlibets into becoming the promoters of his high pressure schemes of sudden wealth and mushroom re-

sponsibility. If a warlike message comes thundering along from Washington, driving our merchants to their wit's end, we hold it to the fire, and there, the invisible ink becoming visible, we perceive its real meaning, and that it is all a flam, a mere fetch to operate upon some Sixth ward, or the foreign policemen of New York, at an approaching election!

It would at times seem as if every public act of every public man in this country originates in some concealed and contemptible motive; and it is this state of decadence into which public honor seems falling, which gives such bitterness to the denunciations which now and then the independent press is compelled to

We almost begin to think that here, as in the time of Walpole in England, there is a price at which every politician may be bought. Otherwise we could not be subject to the continual disorders and misfortunes which cloud in our public affairs against the clearest light and the most certain knowledge. Beyond all question, our national affairs were never in a more entaugled condition than now. We are informed on good authority that we have been recently grossly insulted by a French Minister, in the persons of the Military Commission sent out by our government for an official examination into the operations of the Crimes. The American officers, it is asserted were rudely refused a modest request to visit the works about Paris, and were bidden "Goodbye till the first gun shot was fired."

This is a straw in appearance, but if true which we very much doubt, it indicates the current as correctly as a ship riding at her

But we have news, also, that a large division of English gunboats are to amuse themselves off our coast in the course of a few weeks. English muskets, no longer wanted in Turkey, can be had at £5 6s. each by Costa Rica; and an American steamer, the Orizaba, is effectually captured on her arrival at San Juan by the boats of an English frigate, assuming the insolence and the manners of Japan, who row

round her and threaten her with violence. Spain has refused to apologize for firing into one of our steamers off Havana, and our means of communication with California by

ses are endangered, if not destroyed. Our negotiations on all these subjects are unfinished, and likely to be. We are clearly in the right in every position; but somehow o

other we come to no constanions whatever. Why is all this? Why is every patriotic and nonest American heart grieved at this miserable aspect of our foreign relations?

Who are these fiddlers that are amusing themselves at our expense? The answer is plain enough. They are the men who, to use a famous saying of De Witt Clinton, are continually "purring and mousing over petty schemes of political advancement." They are the President-making, Cabinet-seeking, Foreign-Mission-hunting demagogues, who would sacrifice the honor and interest of their country in a moment, If they could succeed in advancing themselves. It is the local politicians of the States, having each an electoral vote in his pocket, who are gaping and thirsting for office and ready for a trade. It is the worse than fools who would rather rule in Pandemonium than serve in Paradise; it is those wretches who are infusing the poison of a simulated benevolence into the ears of weak men and silly women, to the ruin of the Union, and who here, under our own eyes, are calling on the slaves of the South to rise and murder their masters.

Thus it is that the republic, in the midst of its material greatness, in its rapid advance in physical and industrial power, is divided, distracted and betrayed by its own agents. And there is no doubt whatever but that the knowledge of these intestine divisions, this rotten-The subject of the disposition of the Crystal Palace I from England; she has not hesitated to treat it | ness in our bones, gives to foreign diplomacy | dian, W. M. Fleming-to take place at the Athenseam

its warrant for its impertinenc , its arrogance and its insults.

Who will fear us if we do not respect our-We live in a perpetual storm of fictitious

issues, mendacious eloquence, false documents and wicked excitements.

Every four years we are in a state of revolution. We have now another scene of President making to go through with. And what a spectacle!-the candidates drumming up their followers, casting round for States, and portioning out future provinces. Every appliance used to produce results. Bargains here, coalitions there, difficulties created in one place, breaches mended in another. A civil war in a new Territory actually encouraged on all sides, and men and women packed off in dozens from the East, or shoved over in bales from the South, to be rode over by the government dragoons, or else to live the tools of ambitious men, who wish to be Presidents, or even Presidents' doorkeepers, if every other chance fails.

The HERALD, in making these sweeping assertions, does not forget the honorable exceptions that have existed, and still exist, among American statesmen; but when we look at the miserable jumble into which everything is fallen, the utter incapacity which seems to prevail in the management of our great political interests-at the darkness and gloom which attend our national future-at the evident contempt felt for us abroad, and the suicidal character of our domestic and local disputes-it is enough to alarm the most thoughtless person-enough, indeed, to rouse up "our old dead from their graves." We have not said too much in this article. We fall short of the truth, and our readers will agree with us, however unpleasant it may be to come to such opinions. It is time, then, that the flames were extinguished and the fiddlers driven from the

FRENCH FEELING TOWARD AMERICA-REPORT OF THE MILITARY COMMISSION.—It is understood that the three officers who were sent on a scientific military tour to Europe have reported that they were rudely refused permission to visit the works of fortification in France, and that the language of the Minister of War was such as to constitute an insult. It is suggested that the matter ought to form the subject of a diplomatic correspondence. We do not think so. The French are the masters of their military works, and may refuse to allow them to be inspected if they choose. They are entitled, moreover, to adopt what tone they please in conversing with foreign visiters, and may exhibit grossness and illbreeding if that is their bent. Foreigners can only note such unpleasant occurences: they cannot refine them into public or national affronts. Before going further with this business, moreover, it will be well to make sure of the facts. When the commission first arrived in Europe, it was said that the commissioners had been well treated by the French and Russians, but scurvily by the English. It is now confessed that nothing could have been more gratifying than their reception both in the British camp and at the Horse Guards. It has also been stated, and again denied, that the commissioners were badly used in Russiathat permission was refused them to inspect works, &c. This French story may possibly be of a piece with these. It is not certain that the commission has yet reported: strong opinions had best be withheld till they do.

At the same time, it ought not to be concealed that of late the tone and attitude of the French towards the United States have been far from worthy of the ancient alliance between the two countries. A systematic abuse of everything American is a chronic feature in the leading Paris papers. Book more scandalously false, more insulting, more meanly unjust than the last: the mantle of Da Tocqueville and Chevalier has fallen upon the shoulders of a parcel of Parisian Trollopes. All the old slanders which used to be current in England, but which experience and common sense long since kicked into the gutter and the columns of the Morning Post, have been revived, rehashed, recoined in France. Most respectable organs of French opinion have described the Americans as a race relapsing into barbarism, and equally divided between pirates and slave traders.

Now, so far as this goes, it is harmless enough. No one has any objection to it here. But if it is the sentiment of the French people, if Paris really feels towards the United States as these newspaper writers and bookmakers appear to do, it is quite necessary that we should be aware of the fact. It will not do for Americans to labor under a false impression in so important a matter.

In this country there is but one feeling toward the French-a feeling of friendship, admiration and respect. That feeling is so strong that it meeded all the energy of General Jackson to bring the indemnity question to a head. It prevents, at this very moment, the adoption of coercive or retaliatory measures to compel the French to admit our ships to their ports on the same terms as we admit theirs to ours. So powerful is the national liking for France and the French. If in return for this the French entertain feelings of dislike and contempt for us, we want merely to know it.

Averagency. -The almost everwhelming influx of ad

vertisements and news matter renders it impossible to give detailed notices of the various theatres, &c. The following are the leading attractions offered for this evening:-The universal favorite, Mrs. Barney Williams, tenders an exceedingly fine bill for her benefit at the Broadway, viz.: the prize drama of "Darby O'Donnald," "Patience and Perseverance," the "Rough Diamond" and the "Irish Broom Maker"—in all of which the beneficiary and her equally popular husband, Mr. Williams, wonderful feats on the tight rope, a grand ballet divernost of novelties for her benefit at the Bowery, the dramatic pieces consisting of the "Irish Lion," the "Dumb tous Question." "To Paris and London" will be repeat ed at Burton's, followed by the "Unfinished Gentleman," with Mr. Goldsmid as Bill Downie. At Wallack's the en tertainments open with "The Captain of the Watch. followed by the "Wonder"-Mr. Wallack in his famous part of Don Felix-and closing with the "Post Honor." The recent great successes, "Diane" and "My Wife's Mirror," are the features at Laura Keene's. The children repeat the "Namad Queen" at the Broadway Varieties. "Il Trovatore" is to be performed at the Academy of Music, by La Grange, Vestvali and other able artists. Beautiful tableaux, interspersed with elegant vocal and instrumental music, is still the order of the day at Keller's Empire Hall. Wood's Minstrels present the "Mischievous Monkey," with songs, dances jokes, &c. The Alleghanians give their first concert since their return from California at the Tabernacie; and in Brocklyn, the Mayor and other prominent citizens tender a complimentary testimonial to the popular trage.

MUNICIPAL AFFAIRS.

The Reade Street Corruption Case ZAMINATION OF MR. NIMS, CITY LIBRARIAN—HE
REFUSES TO GO INTO PARTICULARS—A MS. TATE
ON THE STAND—CORRUPTIVE PROPOSALS TO HIM—
WHO IS MR. AUGUSTUS WOOD?

The Special Committee of the Board of Councilmen-Mr. Vantine, Chairman—appointed to investigate into the charges of corruption preferred against the Committee on Streets, of the Board of Councilmen, for an alleged attempt to extort money from property owners inte-rested in the proposed widenings Reade street, met again yesterday, at 3½ P. M., at the chamber of the Board, City Hall, to hear further evidence in the matter. There was a large attendance of members of the Coun-cilmen Board present, and others interested in the subthat a full disclosure was about to be made of all the facis connected with the case, and that the revelation would implicate several members of the Common Council much interest was felt to hear the evidence to be elicited n the further progress of the investigation. How far they were gratified, or mystified, or both, may be they were gratified, or mystified, or both, may be gathered from the evidence as resported below. Previous to resuming the hearing of evidence, however, Mr. Vanitne, the Chairman of the Committee, submitted the following leuter to be read, which explains itself:—

In consequence of an article which appeared in the New York Herald of Wednesday, the lath instant, containing a statement that "Mr. Nims is under the impression that Mr. Munday is the main spring in the action of John Vanice, Chairman of the Committee of Investigation of the Board of Councilmen, in relation to the action of the Committee on Streets, on the opening of Reade street," I deem it due to Mr. T. J. Munday to state that he was not aware of the existence of the resolution offered by me until it appeared in the papers the following morning, in the procesoings of the Board; and further, that it was any revuest he was induced taking any part in the investory revuest he was induced taking any part in the investory resuest he was induced taking any part in the investory resuest he was induced taking any part in the investory resuest he was induced taking any part in the investory resuest he was induced taking any part in the investory.

unter it appeared in the papers the following moraing, in the proceedings of the Board; and further, that it was at my rexuest he was induced taking any part in the investigation, merely for the purpose of assisting me.

JOHN VANITNE,
Chairman Special Committee of Blard of Councilmen.
Mr. Rheotore S. Nime was the first witness called, and being aworn, testified as follows:—
Q Do you know Mr. McCardy? A. I never had the pleasure of an introduction to him.
Q. Did you ever call on him, at his house, in relation to the widening of Reade street? A. I decline answering.
Q. Did you ever write to him on the subject of widening Reade street? A. I decline answering.
Q. Did you ever write to him on the subject of widening I was married. All parties are at liberty to call, and those calling I treat well, often giving then a glass of wine.
Q. Did you have an interview with Mr. McCurdy as to the widening of Reade street. A. I am not prepared to any that I ever did, or did not.
Q. Did you ever write to him upon the subject? A. I tid you once before that I declined answering.
Q. Did you ever call upon Mr. W. W. Bliss in relation to the subject of widening Reade street? A. I decline answering.
Q. Did you ever write to him upon the subject? A. I decline answering.
Q. Did you ever write to him upon the subject? A. I decline answering.
Q. Did you ever write to him upon the subject? A.

Did you ever write to him upon the subject? A.

Answering.

Q. Did you ever write to him upon the subject? A. That I decline answering.

Q. Did you ever receive any money or other consideration from Mr. McCurdy or Mr. Bliss having reference to the widening of Reade street? A. I decline answering.

Q. Is this letter your handwriting? (The Chairman showed the letter introduced at the former meeting of the Committee, and published in the HERALD, which Mr. McCurdy stated he received, and to which was appended the signature P. S. Nims, the signature at the time having been out out of the letter by himself.)

The witness looked at the letter, and passed it over to Mr. Jonas B. Phillips, who, he stated, appeared as his counsel, and would direct him in his reply. Receiving the letter back, he gave as his answer to the question—I cannot say whether I wrote the letter or not; I write many different honds; I don't say I did not write it.

Q. Did any person advise you to call on Mr. McSurdy?

A. I re use to tell.

Q. Did you not call to get him to pay \$1,000 about the widening of Reade street? A. I refuse positively to answer, as I have several times before.

Mr. Phillips, as counsel for Mr. Nims, here insisted that the questions being put to the witness about other parties han the Committee on Streets of the Board of Councilmen, were extra-official and not within the scope of the powers delegated to the committee. The resolution calling them into existence, he urged, empowered them only to investigate as to the acts of the Councilmen Committee on Streets in this particular instance of alleged corruption.

Q. Did any member of the Common Council sak you to

mittee on Streets in this particular instance of alleged corruption.

Q. Did any member of the Common Council sak you to call upon Mesrrs. McCardy and Bluss, or any other parties, with propositions to secure payments of mency from these parties relative to the widening of Reade street? A. I am glad this question has been put to me for here, on oath, I desire to make the explicit declaration that no member of either branch of the Common Council, and particularly no member of the Committee on Streets, of the Board of Councilmen, have had anything to do, as far as I know, with this alleged attempt at getting money from parties interested in the widening of Reade strees; I add to the above that no officer of the city government has had anything o do with it.

cated in the widening of reaces received an octioes of the city government has had anything o do with it.

Q. Did you not call on Mr. Bliss and Mr. McCurdy for \$1,000? A. I have declined answering that question half a dozen times, and decline again.

Q. Are you acquainted with the members of the Councilmen Committee on Street? A. I am.

Q. Have you ever been connected with them is any way? A. I acted as clerk for them one afternoon at a meeting in the City Library.

Q. Were you sver authorized by them to speak with any parties interested in the widening of Reade street, with a view to get money from them? A. I have answered this over, no, very emphatically.

Q. Have you any objections to state the name of the party you told Mr. McCurdy asked you to call on him? Mr. Phillips claimed that the question was going without the scope of the Committee's authority.

Mr. Gray, of the Committee's authority.

Mr. Gray, of the Committee, said that in his view connected and on right to ap ear for Mr. Nims. The committee had no counsel. The whole thing involved was only a plain matter of fact, and Mr. Nims could answer yes or no.

Mr. Phillips stated that he was there to protect Mr.

Nims.

Mr. Gray said he did not, and he presumed the com-Mr. Gray said he did not, and he presumed the committee cid not, wish to force Mr. Nims to answer any questions he desired not to.

Mr. Nims remarked that he should be happy to oblige the committee all he could in his answers. It so happened that he had engaged legal counsel, and he should act under that counsel's dictation.

Q. Did you not tell Mr. M'Ourdy that you would get \$50 of the \$1,000? A. No, sir; that brought to his mind another denial he wished to make of Mr. M'Ourdy that he had two children; he wished to deay this publicly for his wife's sake, as she supposed him to be the father of only one child.

mind another denial he wished to make of Mr. M'Curdy's evidence, and that was, that he told Mr. M'Curdy that he had two children; he wished to deay this publicly for his wife's sake, as she supposed him to be the father of only one child.

Mr. Gray—Mr. M'Curdy stated in his evidence that you stated you had two children.

Mr. Nims—Mr. M'Curdy lied when he said so; and I will tell him so when I see him.

Mr. Aloxanore Stuart, of the firm of R. L. & A. Stuart, the sugar refiners, was next sworn—He stated that a person called some time since on his brother, about the widening of Reade street, and offered for \$1,000 to secure a report adverse to the widening of the street; this brother was absent from the city and could not appear before the committee; the person calling sent a note first, in which was stated the fact that \$1,000 would buy a report adverse to the measure; he saw that note.

Q. Did you see the signature? A. I did not notice it particularly; the name, I think, was something like Nims; the letter was burned.

Q. Can you describe the person calling? A. I think he is present, (pointing to Nims), but cannot be positive that the person pointed o is him; I have seen him in the City Library, at meetings of the Street Committee there; no member of the Committee on Streets, of the Councilmen, or member of the Common Council, he added, ever called on himself or brother in reference to the widening of Reade street.

Mr. P. Willis Tate was next sworn, and testified as fol-

called on himself or brother in reference to the widening of Reade street.

Mr. P. Willis Tate was next sworn, and testided as follows:—I live in Thirty-fourth street; my business is that of a stove dealer; I was interested in the widening of Reade street; a gentleman called on me at my house, and asked me what my views were as to the widening of Reade street; is told the gentleman I was opposed to the measure; this person saw me again in the chamber of the Board of Councilmen, and renewed the subject of our previous interview; he said the matter could be killed—the only thing necessary was money.

Q. What was this person's name? A. Augustus Wood.

Q. What is his business? A. He is a land agent; I never saw him before he called on me; I have seen him in the Councilmen chamber frequently.

Q. Did he name any sum that it would cost to kill the measure? A. Yes \$1,000; I said I did not wish to kill it in any suth way.

Q. Did he name any sum that it would cont to kill the measure? A. Yes, \$1,000; I said I did not wish to kill it in any such way.

Q. Can you describe the man? A. I should think he was about middle aged; can't say whether he wore whinkers or not, and cannot describe the color of his hair, though my impression is that it is light; I could tell him were I to meet him again.

Q. Did any member of the Committee on Streets of the Board of Councilmen ever call on you or make any proposition as to the widening of Reade street. A. No, sir.

The Chairman inquired if there was any person present who knew this Mr. Augustus Wood?

There was no response. The names of several other witnesses to be examined were here called, but they were ill absent.

Mr. Stewart was recalled, and asked to testify as to the writing of the note sent to his brother, alluded to in his vidence. Two letters, bearing the signature of Mr. Nims, were shown him. One of those, he thought, recombled the writing of the note—the other, he thought, id not.

Mr. Nims was also recalled, and asked if he knew Mr.

Augustus Woodl He replied that he did not, as he was sware of. The committee here adjourned, subject to the call of

The Crystal Palace Property.
APPLICATION TO BE MADE FOR THE RENEWAL OF

THE LEASE.
The Committee on Lands and Places of the Board of Aldermen-Mr. | Valentine, Chairman-met yesterday t consider further the subject of the disposition of the

consider further the subject of the disposition of the Crystal Palace property.

Mr. White, the Receiver of the Crystal Palace, submitted that there was nothing before the crystal related requiring its action, and that until something tangible was presented, the proceedings of the committee were wholly informal.

Mr. David Banks claimed that there was on application of Mr. White in the hands of the committee, asking an extension of the lease of Crystal Palace, and a remonstrance in opposition to the renewal of such lease, signed by owners of property in the vicinity of Crystal Palace.

Mr. White called for the reading of his application, which the chairman read. The reading of the document showed it to be a communication sent, in March last, to the Common Council, by Mr. White, notifying them of an intention on his part to submit an act to the State Legis.

lature, conferring upon the Common Council the power to extend or renew the lease of Reservoir square.

Mr. Banks said he always supposed the letter a direct application for a renewal of the lease of Crystal Palace, and that it was under such impression that he had submitted a remonstrance.

and that it was under such impressions and that it was under such instance.

Mr. White called Mr. Banks a stupid ass.

Mr. Banks called Mr. White a villance knave.

After mutual utterance of a few similar choice epithe's, which gave indication of becoming magnified to that degree of spicy interest characterising the proceedings before the last neeting of the committee, the Chairman called the parties to order, and announced that as nothing was before them, an adjournment would take place.

nothing was before them, an adjournment would take place.

Mr. White gave notice that at the next meeting of the Aldermen's Board, he would present a formal application for an extension lease of Crystal Palace.

Mr. Banks said he would then let his remonstrance remain with the committee.

It was finally agreed to adjourn to next Thursday, and upon the app ication proposed to be submitted by Mr. White, enter upon hearing evidence at length of parties for and against the extension of the lease of Crystal Palace.

AN Unique Concert -Mr. Theodore Eisfeld ann onness, at the Academy, to-morrow night, the most remarkable concert that has ever been gotten up in America. Its result will prove whether or not there is any appreciation of classical music in New York. The programme has been printed in a neat pumphlet, from learn that the orchestra, under Mr. Eisfeld's baton, will number eighty performers. The vocal department will be in the hands of Badiali and Miss Brainerd. The second part will consist of Beethoven's music written for Goethe's great tragedy, "Egmont."
The music illustrates the action of the play, and Mr. Donald Macleod will recite a poem ex-planatory of the plot. This has been done in Europe, its representation as a whole, almost impossible. No pleasanter method of becoming acquainted with perhaps the greatest work of Goethe could be devised, and Mr Eisteld's reputation is a guaran ee that everything will

"English Sky Lark" and her successful company will return to New York next week, when they will give a short series of concerts at Niblo's Garden, previous to the commencement of their summer campaign in Canada and the West. During their recent journey to the South they have performed to overflowing houses. Their first concert will take place on Monday, the 26th instant

Mrs. BARNEY WILLIAMS has a binefit at the Broadway theatre to-night, when she, with her husband, will play in four of their light, sparkling and popular pieces. It is only necessary to let the people know that Mrs. Williams is to have a benefit, and a crowded house is the inevitable

The Eudora Tragedy.

A large number of persons residing in New Rochelle and vicinity were much disappointed yesterday in not obtaining a view of the notorious negro Wilson, who stands charged with having murdered Captain Palmer, of captain and vessel, seeking to conceal his crims by sinking the vessel.

Coroner Perry had placed a warrant in the hands of Denuty Shariff Hill, with directions to bring Wilson before him at New Rochelle, yesterday, for examination previous to his committal to await the action of the Grand Jury. This had drawn many in town to "get a peep at the nigger that had got to swing." Up to 12 o'clock, noon, every wagon that was seen in the distance was watched with eager eyes, but the "nigger didn't come," and many and varied were the remarks and jokes passed thereon, even down to the street urchins. Some were free to say openly and belely, that if the darkey could be let loose in the streets, they would forgive him his past sins, and the county would be exceed several thousand collars expenses. But the nigger didn't come; the people did not gratify their curiosity by getting a peep at his black face, and the county was not saved several thousand dollars expense. The City Island folks, however, have generously offered to donate the gallows and rope, provided the individual referred to can be swurg up upon their cyster bans.

Snorily after noon the Deputy Sheriff, accompanied by two assistants, drove up at a furious rate, and reported to the Coroner, District Attorney and crowd, that—

The Sheriff had returned the warrant issued by Coroner Morrell, on the ground that the prisoner was already in contexty under a carrant, issued by Janes Robertson.

The Sheriff had returned the warrant issued by Coroner Morrell, on the ground that the prisoner was already in custody under a warrant issued by Judge Robertson, of Westchester county, charging Wilson with the same offence as charged by the Coroner's jury, and also under the commitment of United States Commissioner Morton on the charge of mutiny and revilt; and the Sheriff, therefore, declined to produce him on that ground.

This was satisfactory to the Coroner, and he accordingly issued a detainer and sent it to the Sheriff, to hold the accused to wait the action of the Grand Jury on the 10th of June.

of June.

The crowd murmured slightly at their disappointment, teck a nip, and quietly dispersed. Before Hon. Judge Daly.

SUIT FOR COMMISSION-THE MURRAY HILL PRO-MAY 14 .- Wm. A. Kelletas vs. Thos. McElrain and Isaac C. Delapizine.—This case occupied the court for more than two days. The plantiff sues as assignee of Renard & Co., who were the assignees of Francis L. Wad dell The claim is for \$1.150, alleged to be due as commission on the purchase of twenty-two lots of ground on Fith avenue, between Thirty seventh and Thirty-eighth streets. The planniff contended that he negotiated the purchase and that the defendant took possession of the lots, and accompted and approved of the title. This the

defendants deny, and set up that Mr. Waddell, who was bound as their agent to purchase the property in question for the lowest sum at which it could be etained, falsely stated to detendants that it could not be bought for less than \$115,000 -m consequence of which statement they paid the last mentioned sum and male said agreement, and that before the making and delivery of the agreement in the compaint the said Francis L. Waddell was authoffized and requested by William Coventry H. Waddell, the owner of the property, to dispose of said for the sum of \$106,000, and that the said W. C. H. Waddell made over to Francis L. Waddell, for his own use, all money received upon the sale of the property over the sum of \$105,000, and that Francis L. Waddell fraudulently suppressed this fast from the defendants; and that, inasmuch as he had received \$10,000 in consequence of that frandulent suppression, therefore the present claim is void.

pressed this fact from the defendants; and that, insamuch as he had received \$10,000 in consequence of that fraudulent suppression, therefore the present claim is void.

After the examination of several witnesses, a letter from Wm. C. Waddell to his brother Frank was produced, in which the writer says:—"If you can get \$105 e00 for the Murray Hill property, so as to discharge the burden of that amount of indebtedness which attaches to it, from my shoulders, you will dispote of it, and for your trouble therein and exertions to accomplish it, you can have for yourself all over that."

Are G. Bainbrigge Smith, counsel for plaintiff, contened that there was no evidence to show that Mr. F. L. Waddell was the agent of the defendants in the purchase of the property, but that on the contrary, it was clear that he was the agent of his brother, Mr. C. H. Waddell; that fraud could not be assumed; that it was immaterial what price had been paid, and that the full knowledge of the transaction by all the parties, was a waiver of any right on their part to set up the allegation of fraud by way of defence, and he therefore asked the Court to instruct the jury, on these grounds, that they should find for plaintiff.

The Court refused to do so, and Mr. C. H. Waddell was examined by Mr. Smith, and stated that he did not recoilect writing the letter that had been produced; he would not have taken \$105,000 for the property; he considered it worth \$115,000; his brother was authorized to sell the property for him.

Mr. F. L. Waddell deposed to the negotiations of Mr. Delaphaine for the purchase, and wanted him to take Mr. Mc. Smid he preferred to give witness a legal commission, rather than a specified sum of \$2,000; Mr. Delaphaine told with aim in the purchase, and wanted him to take Mr. Mc. Smid he preferred to give witness a legal commission, and said it would have been paid, only the plaintiff sued for it.

Thos. McElrath, for the defence, deposed that he met Mr. Coventry Waddell one day after the money had been lodged for the pur

Before Hon. Judge Thompson. INNESEPEES' LIABILITY FOR THE LOSS OF THE GOODS

May 16 .- Asphel w. Carpenter .- The plaintiff is a farmer; the defendant an innkeeper at Bergen Hill, New Jersey. Contiguous to the inn are several separate inclosures

Contiguous to the inn are several separate inclosures kept by defendant for drovers to herd cattle in. In the month of February last, the plaintiff drove twelve steers into one of these inclosures, and placed them in charge of a person in the employ of the defendant, with directions to feed them. The plaintiff then became a guest at the inn. The next day, or the day after, it was discovered that one of the steers was lost. The action is brought to recover its value, \$60.

THOMPSON, J.—It is contended by the defence that the inclosure containing the steers did not form a part of the curtilage of the inn; that, consequently, the defendant is not liable for the value of the missing steer. There is no proof, however, that the plaintiff possessed any knowledge of the extent of the defendant's messuage. He gave his drove in charge of a servant of the innkeepsr, and thereupon took locgings himself at the defendant's inn. White a guest at the inn one of his steers was lost. Innkeepers are responsible to as strict and severe an extent as common carriers. (Kent's Com., vol. 2, p. 770.) They are insurers of goods of their guests, and can only limit their liability by express agreement or notice. This rigorous rule of law, as has been observed, is founded on the principle of public utility, to which all private our